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**Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!**  
**YANKEE GO HOME!**

# **VIETNAM COURIER**

May 1,  
1967

No 108

4th Year

INFORMATION WEEKLY - E O : 46 Tran Mung Dao Street - Hanoi - D. R. V. - Tel. 3841

WORLD PEOPLE'S INDIGNA-  
TION AGAINST U.S. RAIDS  
ON HANOI AND HAIPHONG

PAGE 3

## **NORTH VIETNAM**

### **NEW U.S. ESCALATION :**

**HANOI AND HAIPHONG HAVE DEALT  
STAGGERING BLOWS AT THE AGGRESSORS**

BETWEEN APR. 20 and 26

**51 U.S. AIRCRAFT WERE DOWNED,  
MANY AIRMEN CAPTURED**

## **SOUTH VIETNAM**

IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1967,

THE L.A.F.

**WON REPEATED  
BIG VICTORIES BY  
FOILING THE U.S.  
2nd DRY SEASON  
COUNTER-  
OFFENSIVE**

- **PUT OUT  
OF ACTION 80,000  
ENEMY TROOPS**  
(including 45,000 G.I.s  
and Soldiers of Satellite  
Countries).

- **WIPED OUT 32 INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY  
BATTALIONS AND ARMoured SQUADRONS,  
DOWNED AND DESTROYED 686 AIRCRAFT  
AND DESTROYED 2,000 MILITARY VEHICLES**



On April 25:  
**THE 1,800th U.S. PLANE  
WAS BROUGHT DOWN  
OVER HAIPHONG**



# THE MORE FRENZIEDLY THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS ESCALATE THEIR WAR, THE MORE THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE INCREASE THEIR DETERMINATION TO DEFEAT THEM

THE U.S. aggressors in the recent days have frenziedly made many new serious steps in their war escalation against the D.R.V.

On April 30, 1967, the U.S. aircraft raided the port of Haiphong, bombing and strafing factories, densely populated quarters, (mostly the Ngocuyen and Hong Bang quarters) and attacking many villages on the Haiphong outskirts.

Besides the using of big-size bombs from 1,000 to 5,000 lbs., the U.S. planes have dropped 50 mother-bombs and fired rockets.

In this air raid, 44 civilians were killed and 117 others wounded. Damage was also caused to many densely populated quarters, mostly the Thuong Ly and the living quarters of the workers of the Enamelware Factory and the Binh Hai village. The Enamelware Factory, where home products were manufactured was also heavily damaged.

On April 24, 1967, U.S. planes raided the airfields, and the Thai Nguyen industrial centre and many other densely populated areas.

More serious still is that on April 23, 1967, U.S. aircraft openly attacked the Ha Noi civilian airport and Gia Lam on the outskirts of Ha Noi, destroying many dwelling houses. Gia Quat (Gia Lam district) was hit by several fragmentation bombs. Many villages of Dong Anh district on the outskirts of Ha Noi were heavily bombed. The district hospital was burned. Over 100 civilians were killed and wounded including many patients and medical workers.

On the same day of the U.S. air attack on Ha Noi, Haiphong was bombed again by U.S. aircraft. The civilian quarters and economic enterprises were hit. Particularly, the Haiphong port was also raided. A British merchant ship anchored in the port was damaged.

On April 26, 1967, the U.S. imperialists sent many waves of U.S. planes for a new raid on Ha Noi and Haiphong.

Thus within only 6 days, the U.S. air marauders have repeatedly attacked the major cities of the D.R.V. including the capital of Ha Noi.

In disregard of world public opinion, throwing itself into military adventures, the Washington clique is now continuing its criminal war of escalation.

The D.R.V. Foreign Ministry in its April 23, 1967 statement vehemently condemned the U.S. aggression and barbarous air raids as follows:

"This is obviously a new, extremely serious step of war escalation of the U.S. against the D.R.V., an arrogant challenge to the socialist countries and peace-loving people throughout the world who are

"All our friends were killed. At the thought of their death I don't feel any pain from my wounds" said the boy lying in a hospital bed. In fact, he took off his shirt and pulled up his trousers to show us three wounds on his tiny body, tiny but as firm as his mind. In a sweet and hesitating voice he related what had happened to him on April 30 when his native city of Haiphong was bombed.

"I'm Tran Van Chien, 30 years old, a 2nd form pupil. I live near the workers' living quarters of the Enamelware Factory and Binh Hai group of lodgings. That day, soon after sunrise, the weather was lovely but hot. After an outdoors game my five mates and I took a bath in a small pond. As soon as we finished getting dressed the alert was sounded. Presently, jet planes roared over our heads. C.B.U.'s were rained and exploded all around us. We were too panic-stricken to run for shelter and to protect ourselves. The ricochets nearby were whirled by C.B.U.'s, inside the living quarters, the chimneys, pillars courtyard and garden were all pockmarked by C.B.U.s and their splinters. Nowhere had we seen so many holes and damage caused by C.B.U. bombs as here. A half of a C.B.U. shell with U.S. markings and production date (March 1967) was found in the yard of the workers' living quarters. The road to the factory passed by Binh Hai hamlet where generations of the port city's labouring people had been living. The church here was heavily damaged by rockets.

Next to it were houses completely destroyed. Less than 30 metres from there lay the bodies of woman worker Nguyen Thi Tam and her 31-day old baby thrown by a bomb explosion into a pond and just fished out of the water. By their side was an old man whose body was blown off by a bomb splinter and who had been recently found in this pond.

Wounded and his fellows killed. There were small ponds close to the tiny houses of the workers at the Enamelware Factory whose strategic significance lessened its production of household utensils. The ricefields nearby were churned by C.B.U.'s, inside the living quarters, the chimneys, pillars courtyard and garden were all pockmarked by C.B.U.s and their splinters. Nowhere had we seen so many holes and damage caused by C.B.U. bombs as here. A half of a C.B.U. shell with U.S. markings and production date (March 1967) was found in the yard of the workers' living quarters. The road to the factory passed by Binh Hai hamlet where generations of the port city's labouring people had been living. The church here was heavily damaged by rockets.

After a pause, answering my question about when now his friends were, Chien said: "Moi and Hien died on the spot, and Thang, Khang and

It was quite obvious that the aggressors coming from the other side of the Pacific had used not only explosive bombs but also anti-personnel C.B.U.s.

Also on April 21, and perhaps at the same time when Chien made the above statement, Roy Johnson, commander of the 7th Fleet who personally directed the bombing of Haiphong, said: "This was a direct hit. Indeed, but a hit at the conscience of all men of good will in the world."

If Chien does not feel any pain, his parents and the Vietnamese people will never submit to bombs. And the hearts of all of us are seething with anger and indignation.

"This baby dies after being buried by an American bomb."

... In face of the U.S. escalation, the declarations made by Washington on its 'peace proposals' are really hypocritical. The louder the propaganda made by the aggressors, the more evident their aim to deceive the Vietnamese people and to cover up their war escalation in both North and South Vietnam.

However their peridious manoeuvres could not deceive the Vietnamese people and save the U.S. imperialists from spontaneous failure. The only way for the U.S. aggressors is to quit South Vietnam.

... Together with the progressive forces the world over, the Soviet people demand that the U.S. imperialists end their war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, immediately withdraw U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam and let the Vietnamese people decide their own destiny themselves.

"The U.S. aggressors have been dealt a heavy blow by the South Vietnam L.A.F. and duly punished by the

President Ho Chi Minh thanks African state leaders

THE recent Summit Conference in Cairo (4-6, 1967) voiced strong support for the Vietnamese people's struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

President Ho Chi Minh sent separately to the Heads of State of the United Arab Republic, Algeria, Guinea, Mauritania and Tanzania the following message:

"We are deeply moved to learn that the recent Cairo Summit Conference of five friendly countries has condemned the U.S. aggression in Vietnam, and demanded that the United States stop immediately and unconditionally its bombings of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, withdraw its forces from Vietnam, recognize the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation as the sole representative of weight and respect the Vietnamese people's right to self-determination."

"We consider this a valuable support for our just war of resistance and a fine token of the Asian-African peoples' solidarity. On behalf of the Vietnamese people and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Government, I sincerely thank Your Excellency for making an important contribution to it."

## THE SOVIET UNION

### WORLD PEOPLE'S INDIGNATION AGAINST U.S. RAIDS ON HANOI AND HAIPHONG

The statement wrote: "The frenzied acts of the U.S. imperialists are like the last desperate struggle of a cornered beast and can never save it from its inescapable defeat."

"The Government and the 700 million people of China are determined to support the just struggle of the Government and people of Vietnam which was manifested in the April 21, 1967 statement of the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry, and are ready to undertake the maximum national sacrifices and will for ever unite with the fraternal Vietnamese people in a common fight for the complete defeat of the U.S. aggressors."

LAOS  
On April 24, 1967, Neo Lao Haksat Central Committee issued a statement vehemently denouncing and protesting against the U.S. striking at the city of Haiphong. The statement stressed that the U.S. imperialists' recent barbarous bombing and strafing of Haiphong manoeuvre to intensify and expand the war of aggression in Indochina. It stated: "In any event, the Neo Lao Haksat Party and the Lao people are always the closest and most faithful comrades-in-arms of the Vietnamese people in driving the U.S. aggressors out of Vietnam and Laos."

G.D.R.  
The Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic in its April 21, 1967 statement vehemently protested against the U.S. new crimes committed in Haiphong. The statement clearly pointed out:

"... These barbarous bombings on the populated quarters and industrial establishments of this city have exposed the falsity of the U.S. on its 'good-will for peace'."

The statement demanded that the U.S. Government immediately and unconditionally put an end to the bombings and other aggression war acts against the D.R.V. to a serious challenge to peace in Asia and the world, to mankind and justice."

D.P.R. OF KOREA  
In a statement issued on April 22, 1967, the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declared: "... The criminal bombing of Haiphong by the U.S. imperialists once again brought to light the hypocrisy of their 'peace negotiation plan'."

All these facts clearly show the criminal and treacherous nature of U.S. imperialism. But no war escalation can save the U.S. imperialists.

"The further the U.S. imperialists escalate their

South Vietnam and make use even of large-scale warships mothballed after World War Two. There is no doubt that the bombing of Haiphong at this juncture has long been envisaged in the general plan of the Johnson administration for war escalation. This bombing exposed the falsity of Johnson's big talk about 'peace efforts' and 'de-escalation'."

K.C.N.A. (P.D.R. of Korea) April 23, 1967

"The United States has acted in a dangerous and irresponsible manner by bombing Haiphong. That act proved that the Washington clique is in its policy of war escalation. But it miscalculated when thinking that it could subvert the Vietnamese people. This act of escalation by the U.S. imperialists only strengthened the North Vietnamese people's determination to fight."

Globe and Mail (Canada) April 24, 1967

The peace-loving people in the world demand that the U.S. end immediately and indefinitely its air raids on the D.R.V. stop its aggression in Vietnam and respect the Vietnamese right to decide their own fate.

Stinties (Rumania) April 24, 1967

The U.S. aggressors have been dealt a heavy blow by the South Vietnam L.A.F. and duly punished by the

Foreign Press Opinion

## WORLD OPINION CONDEMNS U. S. BOMBING OF HAIPHONG AND EXPOSES THE SO-CALLED "U.S. PROPOSAL FOR WIDENING THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE"

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Our Relations With Foreign Countries

NGUYEN DIU TRINH, member of the Politburo, Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, head of the V.V.P. Delegation to the 7th Congress of the Socialist United Party of the G.D.R. presented to the Congress on April 30, 1967 his salutations of militant solidarity and warmest congratulations.

Implementation of the cultural co-operation plan between the U.S.S.R. and



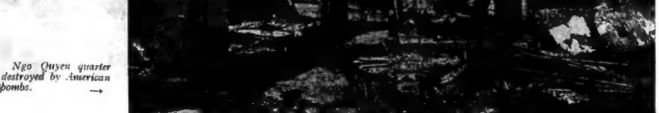
Ngocuyen quarter destroyed by American bombs



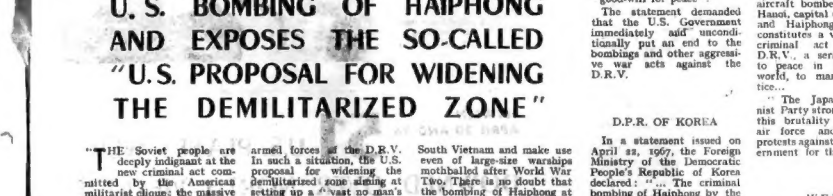
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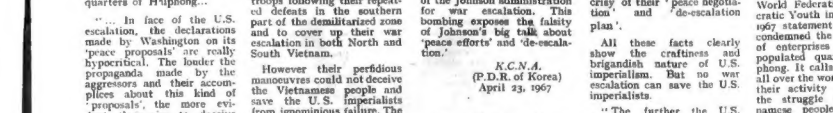
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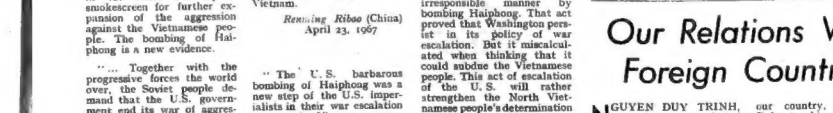
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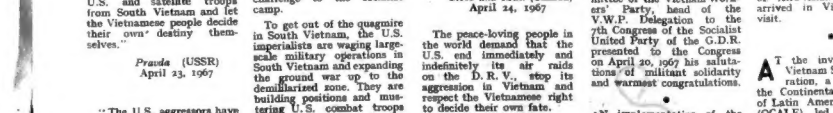
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Tran Van Chien



Ngocuyen quarter destroyed by American bombs



Tran Van Chien

# HANOI AND HAIPHONG HAVE DULY PUNISHED U.S. NEW ESCALATION

**A**N USIS (U.S. Information Service) bulletin of April 21 reported that Washington had made its 41st peace move — a real escalation, for the 38th time only quite recently. When the White House makes a step further in its "peace" offensive, one may be quite certain that the Pentagon has launched or is preparing a new war escalation. The pairing is so perfect that there is no risk involved in such prophesying.

## From Escalation to Failure

Within a single week between April 10 and 20, U.S. aircraft bombed Haiphong three times and Hanoi twice. When the U.S. Command multiplies its attacks on the North, something must have gone wrong in the South. There also, there cannot be the slightest error. To cover up intensification of the war by switching on the arena of "peace," to try to escape defeat in the South by attacking the North — such is Washington's constant rule of action.

For April 10th, the balance-sheet is nothing short of disastrous for General Westmoreland. In late 1969, he received reinforcements which brought the U.S. expeditionary corps to 435,000 men, twice as many as in late 1969, the number of planes and helicopters to over 4,000; that of armored cars to over 1,300. With this, he launched his second dry season counter-offensive. American news agencies started counting Vietnamese casualties, which were "ten times as many as American ones." The U.S. Command ranted about breaking the N.F.L.'s back, destroying its bases, those in Tay Ninh in particular, where it even planned to capture N.F.L. leaders. For Tay Ninh alone, three big operations were launched: *Altitude Cater Falls and Junction City*, the last named involving over 45,000 men with no other results than heavy American casualties. U.S. troops went while in Chung Tai and Ninh Thien, American marines were overwhelmed. The usage of guerrillas tightened around Da Nang, bridges linking this base to others were blown up and commu-

nication lines disrupted. The American howitzers trained on the demilitarized zone north of the 17th parallel were crashed under a deluge of fire.

The N.F.L. regulars as well as its guerrillas are more combative than ever and are acting on the offensive everywhere. The N.F.L.'s back is far from being broken; on the contrary it is the famous marines who are clamouring for help and Westmoreland who

the people of Haiphong, frightened by the bombings had not voted.

The whole of American power would not be enough to frighten the Vietnamese people. In 1946, the Vietnamese Resistance had evacuated Hanoi and Haiphong only to come back eight years later in the sure of victory. U.S. aircraft might succeed — at the cost of severe losses — in destroying factories, hospitals, dykes and schools, but never the Vietnamese people's will for independence. So long as a single U.S. aircraft hovers in the Vietnamese sky and a single American soldier tramples Vietnamese soil, they run at every moment the risk of receiving a shell or a bullet.

American leaders are threatening to bomb strategic targets of vital importance to the population (New York Times, April 24). Indeed this has been done since long. No bombing could affect in the least our people's determination to fight and win.

is begging for reinforcements. He has been compelled to send infantry units drawn from the Nam-Bo theatre of operations to provide relief for the marines. American generals assert quite seriously that the Vietcong have been "decimated" but are "more numerous than ever." The second dry season counter-offensive is drawing to a close on this sad note, at a time when the U.S. expeditionary corps, not counting the 7th Fleet and the forces stationed in Thailand, numbers nearly half a million men, and several expenditures have gone beyond the 45-billion mark. American newspapers have had to admit that so-called "pacification" has been a complete flop. The two prongs of that famous strategic pair of pincers, with which the U.S. Command had hoped to crush the N.F.L., have been broken.

Johnson again resorts to his supreme weapon: escalation against the North. "To make Hanoi ponder," "to increase the quantity of suffering," "to use formulas serve to cover up savage bombings of populous cities, economic installations, hospitals, schools, the state of high-explosive bombs, and fragmentation bombs against Haiphong — a port to which come ships of all nationalities, and Hanoi, the capital of a socialist country."

Hanoi and Haiphong reacted under the bombings as every expected. Weapons of all calibres — artillery, missiles, small arms — opened up on the aggressors. In the space of eight days, 56 U.S. aircraft and numerous pilots were lost over North Vietnam. Following each attack, Hanoi and Haiphong have resumed their normal activities. On April 23 last, they elected their people's councils in an atmosphere of calm and confidence. The B.B.C. merely spread the lie when it said that

# HAIPHONG WINS A TOUGH AIR FIGHT



A gun-ner ready for the fight



A self-defence unit in Haiphong going into action

## BETWEEN APRIL 20 AND 26 51 U.S. PLANES WERE DOWNED OVER NORTH VIETNAM

**A**S their second dry season "strategic counter-offensive" is drawing to its close with increasing losses at the hands of the South Vietnam patriotic army and people, the Johnson administration took a new, extremely serious step of war escalation against North Vietnam in the hope of giving more weight to their obsolete "carrot and stick" policy.

Within six days — April 21 to April 26 — the armed forces and people of North Vietnam shot down 44 planes, bringing the total of U.S. aircraft downed over the territory of the D.R.V. to 1,813.

In particular, on April 24, 25 and 26 the U.S. lost 37 planes over North Vietnam and many air men were captured. Topping the list of downed aircraft were the U.S. aircraft shot down over the territory of the D.R.V. to 1,813.

Public opinion is interested not only in the unusual high number of U.S. planes shot down over the D.R.V. but also in the contradictions between the words and the actions of the U.S. generals on this score.

On April 20, Admiral Roy Johnson, Commander of the U.S. Fleet in the Pacific, told pressmen that the attack by American aircraft on Haiphong city and its outskirts that day "did not constitute a new escalation" but his presence on the aircraft-carrier *Kitty Hawk* from where the attack on Haiphong was launched, together with Admiral John J. Hyland, Commander of the 7th Fleet, and Admiral David C. Rickard, Commander of the U.S. 77th Strike Force, certainly could not be interpreted as a chance meeting having no connection with the attack on Haiphong by the U.S. air force.

Making roundabout denials has become an established course of action of those charged with carrying out Johnson's policy of aggression and war provocation. Obviously by denying this new, very serious escalation step, they have shown their fear of the stronger and stronger world-wide condemnation of their criminal aggressive policy. They denied the losses in planes shot down over North-Vietnam. They also

denied the utterly serious crimes committed by the U.S. air marauder who struck populated areas and several economic establishments inside and on the outskirts of Hanoi capital and Haiphong port.

On April 24, the U.S. spokesman said: "There has been no report on the U.S. air battle" (Reuters April 20). On April 25 the same spokesman declared, "No U.S. plane has been reported lost." (AP April 25). But evidence to the contrary was provided by Air Force Major Thomas J. Sterling, registration number F.R. 45741, captured during the dogfight on April 25 over Hoa Binh province, and Lieutenant R.L. Westkamp, registration No. 312444, captured in a suburban village of Hanoi on April 25.

The glorious victories of the North-Vietnam army and people in the last few days are a brilliant expression of the determination of the entire Vietnamese people to fight and win. It is certain that the higher is the U.S. escalation the heavier are its losses.

**O**N April 20, 1967, at 10.50 a.m., all sirens in Haiphong city sounded the "Air Raid Red". The crowded streets soon became desert. Here and there on the pavements, only members of the civil air defence, with red arm-bands, and civilian policemen could be seen. Other people had already taken to the nearest shelters. Bicycles stood against trees on the road-sides and cars parked along street pavements were the only remaining signs telling of the bustling activity in the city barely one week ago.

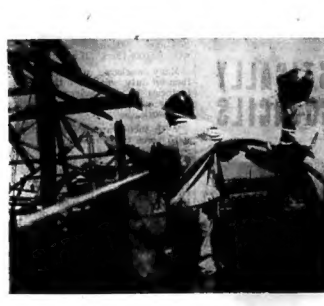
The whole city now bristled with countless gunpoints. A forest of conventional antiaircraft weapons surrounded ack-ack batteries of all calibres which were further strengthened by guns of the People's Navy and many

SAM sites. The local armed forces and population stood ready to hit back.

The dull roar of the batteries suddenly swept over the city and in the sky appeared streaks of fire and woolly balls of smoke which surrounded enemy planes. In the thick of the battle, shouts of joy were heard each time a kill was scored against the air marauders.

The latter tried hard to bring their criminal mission to fruition. They came in at different altitudes and from different directions, swooping over this area while making a bombing and strafing pass over another. But all their tricks were frustrated by the local armed forces and people who had built a wall of fire barrages to welcome them.

(Continued page 7)



Extinguishing a fire

## FOREIGN SAILORS' OPINION

Below are some impressions given by foreign sailors to VNA correspondent:

**L**.G. Konovalchik, political commissar of a Soviet ship, declared: "From our deck, many officers and sailors and myself saw American bomb-laden aircrafts and popular quarters. Anti-aircraft ground fire was extremely violent. It threw enemy planes into disarray. I saw with my own eyes an American plane hit by a flak: it limped on for a while then plummeted in the sea. Our comrade Svetitskiy applauded without cease. The Vietnamese comrades gave the right kind of reposte to the pirates' actions."

**N**ICOLAI Stashevski, another Soviet comrade, remarked that after the attack, the port workers had

immediately resumed work, and that when night came the lighting was normal and the people went about their business as usual. He said: "The city people seemed to me full of self-confidence and pride."

**K**ISTA Kestop, captain of a Bulgarian ship, declared: "Your fight on that day to defend the peaceful actions will inevitably fail. You fought admirably well. I saw with my own eyes three U.S. aircraft receive direct hits and fall into the sea. That very evening, we held a meeting on board our ship to condemn the criminal actions of the U.S. imperialists and bail your exploits."

# NEW U.S. WAR ESCALATION PUNISHED BY HANOI ARMED FORCES

**A**T 9.03 hours, U.S. planes intruded into the air space of Hanoi. From a fan-wise formation, they split into small flights in readiness for criminal raids. Commanders and combatants of Company 40 kept their eyes on every enemy action. Hardly had the leading flight come within firing range when the flag in the hand of the Company leader abruptly gave the go-signal. A wall of barrage fire was erected in the air space. The lead plane succeeded in slipping through the first wall of fire but immediately ran against the second. It belched black smoke from its engine. The remainder turned tail, jettisoned their bombs and fled. At this moment, the silvery aircraft of the Vietnam People's Air Force flashed in and outflanked them. Hanoi citizens were delighted to see the enemy planes outmanoeuvred.

Another People's Air Force unit also made an attack run. From a high altitude, in a position more advantageous than his comrades, Pilot No. 3 accelerated speed and swooped down over a U.S. plane. He was about to jettison the auxiliary fuel tank, but seeing people's houses huddling together in Gia Lam town, he refrained from doing it and continued to throw his plane into a sharp dive. Aiming straight at the enemy, he pumped cannon shells. Seeing the flashes of their opposing fire, the U.S. planes pulled their noses up, turned to the left and took evasive action. Their formation was in two. Another enemy flight came to their rescue. Ground fire immediately opened up to support our



A snapshot of the two U.S. planes downed over Hanoi.

These young militia units are merry to see the wreckage of a 105-D just downed

airmen. The enemy got confused. That was an opportunity not to be missed. The flight leader followed him close to the heels. Caught in an awkward position, the air pirates broke off their formation and turned away. Another enemy flight rushed in as reinforcements. Flight leader T. zoomed up to meet them. Choosing the lead plane as his target, he flew into an advantageous position and opened fire. White smoke erupted from the tail of the enemy plane on its right side. T. pumped another barrage. The enemy plane belched flame. Black smoke jetted out and its wings flaccidated. It plummeted into an area of Dong Anh district town, on the outskirts of Hanoi.

These successes stimulated fighters of a missile unit to square account with the marauders. Flights of enemy aircraft kept cruising scores of kilometres from Hanoi for purposes. The militia unit calmly awaited them. An enemy plane made a sudden appearance in a zone set as a death zone for the enemy. The commanding

officer, an emulation fighter who had already scored kills by pressing the button himself, to-day analysed the situation with his men and mapped out an attack plan. As anticipated by the unit, the enemy plane came back. One of them fell into the pre-arranged zone.

"Fire," the order went out. The officer pressed the button. The missile whistled skyward. After only one second, the observation was expected distinctly. "A kill! The target off the radar screen!"

The battle was over at 9.35. The whole city resumed its normal activity. The then uncommon sight was that now and then, old friends meeting one another in the streets stood for a few minutes exchanging a few words with some feelings of unconcealed joy.

"See U.S. planes going down?" "See any air marauder ejected?" Many people could see for themselves all these spectacles, but it seemed that all felt they were the luckiest men to see them.



# ON REPEATED BIG VICTORIES BY FOILING THE U.S. 2nd DRY - SEASON COUNTER - OFFENSIVE

THE South Vietnam "Liberation Armed Forces in the First quarter of 1967 killed, wounded or captured over 80,000 enemy troops (among them 45,000 Americans and mercenaries), shot down or destroyed 686 aircraft, destroyed nearly 2,000 military vehicles and 150 artillery pieces and sunk 30 war vessels.

This was announced in an official communiqué of the Command of the South Vietnamese L.A.F. on April 17.

The communiqué, released by Gia Phong Press Agency, official organ of the South Vietnamese N.F.L., said: "In the first three months of 1967, as the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen made the biggest military efforts, the war reached a degree of intensity and fierceness hitherto unknown. But it was in this period that the South Vietnamese patriotic armed forces and people recorded tremendous victories."

1. According to still incomplete figures, in the first quarter of 1967 the South Vietnamese patriotic armed forces and people killed, wounded or captured over 80,000 enemy troops including over 45,000 American and mercenaries troops, mostly G.I.'s.

This figure included 32 whole battalions and armored squadrons wiped out. Among the 13 infantry battalions put out of action were four American battalions and one Pak Jung Hi battalion. The enemy's losses also included 13 U.S. motorized battalions and one puppet motorized squadron and five American artillery battalions. They also included 96 whole enemy companies wiped out. Also in the first three months of this year the L.A.F. and people shot down or destroyed 686 aircraft of various types; destroyed nearly 2,000 mili-

— PUT OUT OF ACTION 60,000 ENEMY TROOPS (INCLUDING 45,000 G.I.'S AND SOLDIERS OF SATELLITE COUNTRIES).

— WIPED OUT 32 INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY BATTALIONS AND ARMORED SQUADRONS, DOWNED AND DESTROYED 686 AIRCRAFT AND DESTROYED 2,000 MILITARY VEHICLES.

tary vehicles (including 1,273 tanks and armored cars); destroyed 156 heavy artillery pieces (including 105, 155 and 175mm cannons and 160, 76mm mortars), and sank 30 war vessels.

2. The patriotic forces fought off all the enemy operations against their bases and continued to hold the initiative.

In the recent past, the enemy conducted many big and pretented operations in the hope of "paralyzing" the resistance bases, decimating or wiping out part of the patriotic main forces so as to facilitate the realization of their "pacification" plan. But all their operations, big and small, have failed causing

heavy losses to them. Operation Cedar Falls, launched in January 1967 in Ben Suey area (Tha Dau Mot and Cu Chi (Gia Dinh province) was defeated with over 3,000 G.I.'s wiped out and over 200 vehicles destroyed.

The big operations Tay Son in the Tha Dau Mot, Gadsden and Junction City in Tay Ninh — conducted from early February to early April — suffered all-round defeat. Especially operation Junction City — the biggest so far in South Vietnam — involving up to 45,000 troops mostly G.I.'s, and nearly 1,000 vehicles, was completely defeated and enemy losses were an all time record in a single opera-

tion. In the three above-mentioned operations 13,530 G.I.'s were killed or wounded, 80 tanks and armored cars and over 100 heavy artillery pieces destroyed, 107 aircraft shot down, two battalions and 18 companies of infantrymen, two battalions and five companies of artillerymen, nine motorized battalions and squadrons wiped out, three infantry battalions, one paratroop battalion and two artillery battalions were heavily depleted.

The 1st, 25th, 4th and 9th infantry divisions, the 173rd paratroop brigade, the 196th light infantry brigade and the 11th armored regiment involved in these operations were badly mauled.

In Quang Ngai province chosen by the enemy as a key point for their attacks, the aggressors and their mercenaries also took serious beating. Within the five days ending Feb. 19, the L.A.F. put out of action nearly 2,000 enemy troops, wiped out two puppet battalions, one battalion of Pak Jung Hi mercenaries and heavily depleted three other puppet battalions. Later the local armed forces and people wiped out nearly 1,000 G.I.'s in

Go Noi and Nghia Hanh.

The armed forces and people in Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces also mounted repeated attacks on the American and puppet troops. In the 31 days ending March 30, they wiped out over 3,000 G.I.'s including three American motorized units and two artillery battalions.

Also in the past three months, six puppet battalions were knocked out in Ben Tre, Long An and Tra Vinh provinces.

Besides, one U.S. battalion was wiped out in Quang Nam province, one puppet motorized unit in Phan Thiet province, and one puppet battalion in Ban Nio Quang province. Many enemy troops were killed, wounded or captured in Vinh Long, Phan Rang, Binh Thuan, Lam Dong, Phuoc Long, and Binh Long provinces.

Playing a decisive part in the above-mentioned great victories, the L.A.F. main forces engaged the enemy in many big battles and, bringing into play highly effective forms of fighting such as surprise attack, ambush, assault on enemy posts, mortar

(Continued page 7)

In the Third Week of April 1967

## THE L.A.F. CONTINUE TO HARASS THE ENEMY

The L.A.F. are ready to wipe out the enemy

In the localities south of Saigon, the L.A.F. did many victorious battles at the beginning of April:

1. Destruction of Soc Trang airfield on the night of April 1 (the 14th attack on this airfield); the enemy lost 13 HU-1 helicopters;

2. Annihilation of a puppet ranger company, 3 km from My An district town and of another puppet company and 2 platoons on the night of April 4.

Two major battles were fought in the North and South of Trung Hu:

On April 11, the L.A.F. hammered 3 U.S. army companies in Tam Ky, Quang Nam province, causing great losses to the enemy. According to initial reports of the enemy, their casualties numbered 150 and 9 choppers were downed or destroyed.

The latest report of Gia Phong Press Agency informed that one South Korean infantry company and another company of reinforcement were put out of action on April 10, by the L.A.F. in an attack on the position defended by a South Korean battalion in Tuy Hoa district.

SINCE the beginning of the 1966-67 dry season, the U.S. Command has made a big noise about the operations conducted around Saigon, which they regard as the greatest in their war in Vietnam; these operations were all foiled by the L.A.F.

On April 20, 1967, the L.A.F. attacked simultaneously a transport of the U.S. Navy, 4 minesweepers and a patrol boat on the Long Tau river, 10 km south of Saigon. The enemy admitted that the transport was hit by 5 shells and 10 G.I.s and puppet troops were killed or injured.

Before that battle, on April 4, a U.S. company stationed south of Bien Hoa town was attacked by the L.A.F.

which, according to initial reports, wiped out the C.P. and the signal center from the very beginning. Later, the whole company was annihilated.

On the same night, the L.A.F. attacked the enemy encampment (5 km SW of Saigon) of a U.S. company and a U.S. platoon during a "pacification" operation to concentrate the inhabitants of a village of Long My district, Can Tho province. The two units were wiped out and so many soldiers were captured.

Three days before (April 13) the L.A.F. foiled an enemy raid on a village in Phan Thiet district (Gon Tho), killed 512 soldiers wounded many others and shot down 8 aircraft.

## INFANTRYMEN OF U.S. DIVISION 4 OPPOSE WAR

AT 7:30 a.m. on April 14, 1967, many G.I.'s of Brigade 3, U.S. Infantry Division 4 stationed in Dau Tien (Tha Dau Mot province) opposed the order to go for reinforcements. The U.S. commanders ordered to re-

press them. The anti-war G.I.'s opened fire. The conflict lasted 30 minutes during which 12 tanks were burned, 3 choppers destroyed and 50 G.I.'s killed.

The Dau Tien base was shut for three days. UNIV

The ever bigger victory won by the Liberation Army together with the clearer knowledge of the U.S. troops on the unjust way he would many more anti-war actions which would be continued on a larger scale.

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